

authentic record of gulls breeding at this spot during a period of twenty or twenty-five years existed. The rock is nothing but a granite boulder some ten or twelve feet across, and Gull Lake is remarkable chiefly for the absence of gulls. In a lonely little pond called Pine Lake we found two pairs of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) breeding on small rocks (May 31). Their nests were carefully constructed of dried moss and grass, and in addition one had several pine cones imbedded in its walls.

The first nest found was about two feet and a half from the water, and was placed in a hollow in the rock. It contained three eggs almost hatched. The second nest was almost on a level with the water, and contained but one egg, quite fresh. The birds were much annoyed at our intrusion and perched on pine trees while we were photographing the nest and examining the surroundings. The fact that the egg in the second nest was fresh led us to suppose that a tragedy had overtaken the first nest, as a violent gale would certainly cause the sea to sweep the rock on which the birds had established themselves. It is more than probable that the Herring Gulls breed on the islands in many of the lonely northern lakes of Ontario.

In a former issue of 'The Auk' I reported the Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*) as breeding on the shores of Charleston Lake; this year I have found it breeding in a bay on Loughboro Lake, twenty miles north of Kingston, and from reports given have not the slightest doubt that it will be found at various points along the so-called Rideau Canal. — C. K. CLARKE, M. D., Kingston, Ontario.

Additional Notes on the Birds of Okanogan (Chelan) County, Washington. — Okanogan County as constituted at the time of the publication of the 'Preliminary List' (Auk, April, 1897, pp. 168-182) has since been divided, the northern portion retaining the name. The southern half, Chelan County, embraces the region south of the Methow divide and also the Wenatshee valley which used to belong to Kittitas County.

This change effects only a few species given in the list of 1897. The rest were recorded in what is now Chelan County. The exceptions are, *Habia melanocephala*, *Setophaga ruticilla*, and *Troglodytes aëdon aztecus*.

During the summer of 1900, Prof. Lynds Jones of Oberlin, O., and myself visited Chelan County. We spent a couple of days at the foot of Lake Chelan, and were intending to put in at least four weeks in the high mountains west of the lake, paying special attention to the mountain avifauna. A disastrous camp-fire which occurred during the first week of our stay obliged us, however, to abandon our plans and to make a rather hurried exit. Our list of additions to the Chelan County records is therefore quite meagre and still to be accounted 'preliminary.'

The following new species were recorded:

Tringa bairdii. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER. — A single individual was seen feeding on the shore and floating ice blocks of the glacier lake on Wright's Peak. A similar bird was seen in the same situation in August, 1895; but not thoroughly identified as this one was.

Accipiter atricapillus striatulus. WESTERN GOSHAWK.—One specimen taken in the Stehekin valley.

Falco richardsonii. RICHARDSON'S MERLIN.—First noted on the Chelan River; was afterwards twice seen in the mountains.

Stellula calliope. CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD.—A few were made out with indifferent success. They are not to be counted as nearly so common as the Rufous.

Loxia leucoptera. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.—A flock of a dozen was seen at an altitude of 7000 feet on Wright's Peak.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—Several individuals were distinguished from the abundant Bank Swallows at the foot of Lake Chelan. This bird can hardly be rare, and its omission before was doubtless due to oversight.

Certhia familiaris occidentalis. CALIFORNIA CREEPER.—Not uncommon in the high mountains. No specimens were taken but there is little doubt that the birds are an overflow from the Pacific slope; since they were continuously present from the high regions east of the divide as we moved west over the range and down into the lowland forests of the Puget Sound country.

Parus rufescens. CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE.—The appearance of this bird is also to be counted an overflow of a typical coast form. A single troop was seen and a specimen obtained in the valley of the Stehekin.

Besides these eight new records two species are to be transferred from the 'hypothetical list' of 1897.

Larus philadelphia. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—Seen on the Columbia near Wenatchee.

Helminthophila rubricapilla gutturalis. CALAVERAS WARBLER.—Repeatedly seen. A set of three fresh eggs was taken from a brushy draw well up in the mountains, on July 22.—Rev. W. LEON DAWSON, *Columbus, O.*

Manuscript of Emmons's Catalogue of Massachusetts Birds.—Through the generosity of Miss M. R. Audubon, I have recently come into the possession of the original manuscript of Dr. Ebenezer Emmons's Catalogue of the Birds of Massachusetts. This will be of more particular interest to the ornithologists of New England, as it was the first attempt at a scientific list of Massachusetts Birds.

In Dr. J. A. Allen's 'List of the Birds of Massachusetts, with Annotations'¹ he says: "The first and formal list of the birds of the state was prepared by Dr. Ebenezer Emmons, and published in 1833 in Prof. Hitchcock's 'Report on the Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology of Massachusetts' (pp. 545-551). This contained one hundred and sixty species, all but two of which were valid. Excluding the two synonyms, all but

¹ Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Vol. X, p. 3, 1878.